EDITORIAL SECTION

WANTED: A WIZARD ON SHIP PROBLEMS

President Harding Would Utilize His Wisdom to Save American Merchant Marine From Ruin.

| Senate there will probably be some

ment of interest on the war debt.

Yet, in the outcome, it is not ex-

pected that France will be held to

harsh terms by this government.

While at first blush the backward-

ness in interest payment meets with

public disapproval, while the mill-

taristic program is being carried out,

the feeling among the leaders in Con-

gress is that it is not desirable to

debtor nations.

"put down the screws" on any of the

There will be more bark than bite

in the fulminations in Congress, and

if the French people could only sense

and be less sensitive they would be

The United States and Great Britain

attitude of patience, toleration, lib-

erality and even generosity toward

. The country is regarded by big

with latent prosperity enough, to be

grew out of the horror of 1914.

easy with debtors whose obligations

"Help," cries Chairman Hull of the

democratic national committee, pass-

the coming campaign for the carry-

lows that the national committee is

well nigh broke and must have funds

quarters indicate stirring of demo-

cratic interest throughout the coun-

The republican organization for the

efficiency for the approaching con-

ennial malady in both political

In an off-year, when there is no

presidential contest on, the campaign

is more localized to congressional dis-

tricts and the national congressional

campaign committees find their main

efforts directed to the weakest spots

drawing help from the stronger to

distribute where it is most needed.

Candidates for Congress are im-

possible majority be maintained in

Comment is free about this stage of

the campaign on the alleged "scare"

talk and don't place any bets on it

advisable to circulate alarmist stories

from time to time. It increases

The principal democratic need is

said to be a strong, dominating per-

ership and create a nucleus around

which the scattered units of the party

And the hour when such a figure ap

ASSIGNED TO PHILIPPINES.

Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy has been

relieved from his present duties as

commanding general of the 7th

Gen. Bundy will sail for the Philip-

day at the War Department.

overcoming them.

the party.

can reunite.

morale and helps collections. None of

iority.

the whole war debt subject.

happier over the outlook.

RESIDENT HARDING makes no lively animadversion upon France's

bones about admitting that he military project. It is reported that does not know all there is to the French budget for 1922 carries know about the merchant ma- \$247,000,000 for support of the French rine question and the problem now army, but omits provision for payconfronting the government in the disposal of the white elephant on its hands-the merchant fleet. The President feels that if the genius exists who can figure out a solution at one

glance, he would like to meet him at once. Meantime, however, the President intends to study the situation and has called for an extensive report which he expects to have at hand this week, and which he will study before communicating his views and opinions to Congress. * * * * The merchant marine question has the American spirit a little better

been a source of contention in Congress, in the press and on the hustings throughout recurring years. sometimes more insistent than others, and ne'er a permanent settlement are assumed to be in accord in the has been found yet. The govern- sentiment of being lenient with Germent has tried many experiments, many in the matter of reparations, granting mail subsidies, applying a looking economic facts in the face preferential tariff, and in the late which is part and parcel of a general war applying the principle of government ownership and operation

There is opposition to subsidy, there is dead-set determination, it is believed, on the part of a majority in Congress not to have government ownership and operation, and in the meantime the industry sags.

Cable dispatches report Germany as ing around the hat the same week almost frantically busy building a that the republican congressional merchant fleet, to be in readiness for committee reorganizes and girds for world trade when the world's business gets well again. German wages ing of the next House of Representand shipping regulations will place atives if possible. Chairman Hull al-United States vessels at a disadvantage in rivalry for business.

Unless the genius, whose wisdom He gives an alluring prospectus of the President would invoke hurries up the possibilities of an active camwith a plan to help the merchant paign if good democrats will only marine of this country, it is a goner, | come across with the wherewithal He is the belief expressed by wise men says that reports coming to headin Congress.

President Harding sees in the will- try, and he wants means of publicity ingness of Chile and Peru to get to- to lay the iniquities of the republigether and discuss their differences can party before the people. another proof of the growing popularity of the "conference idea" for world usage. The arms, conference Congress campaign is regarded by proposes to call another meeting some politicians as being in a high state of time in the not distant future for efficiency for the approaching conconsideration of the laws of war, test. The republicans complain of which may broaden its agenda to tight money, too, but that is a per-

make it another world conference. In contrast to these developments camps. Somehow, when the pinch is the announcement from Paris that comes, both parties seem to manage France and Great Britain will not sit to scrape up enough to worry down at the council board to the proposed defensive pact, but will revert to the old form of diplomacy, negotiations through ambassadors.

The old world will be old world and comes reluctantly to changes.

Vindication of the wisdom of President Harding in choosing two senators for the American delegation to the arms conference was shown last pressed with the necessity of work-Friday in the Senate. A resolution of- ing out their own salvation in large fered by Senator Walsh of Montana degree, but they insist that the nacalled on the President to communi- tional organization has a large stake cate to the Senate what steps had in their individual game, which is been taken to carry out certain ex- true, because it is of importance to pressed policies on the Shantung ques- | the party as a whole that the largest

Thereupon, two members of the con- the House, for moral effect on the ference, Senators Lodge and Under- next presidential campaign, and for wood, arose in their seats, and told the same reason the minority wants the Senate exactly the state of affairs to weaken or overthrow the maas to Shantung.

"I wish to say," said Senator Underwood, "that under the administration istration of President Harding our country has occupied a position in reference to this matter that cannot be controverted. We have contended from the beginning that this territory of a right was the territory of China, and have offered our good ofthe return of that territory to China.

"The attitude of the American delegation at the conference now being held in Washington has been-exactly in accord with the representations made by the government of President Wilson and the government of President Harding. The question has not been directly before the conference, and manifestly it cannot come before the conference until it is settled between the governments of China and Japan, because seven of the powers sitting in the conference are signa- defeat of 1920. Neither can the demotory to the treaty of Versailles, and, of course, cannot deny the conclusions reached in that treaty with reference to this territory until an agreement is reached between China radical and conservative forces within and Japan. Therefore, seven of the powers are unable to discuss the question as between Japan and China because they have already committed sonality to assume the national leadthemselves by treaty."

Senator Lodge, the republican leader of the Senate, indorsed the lemocratic leader's statement, adding that the only method of bringing all around him, contesting his claim group and every line of thought will for the emergency-with what has give that 60 or 100 per cent food proabout a settlement of the Shantung to leadership. question is that adopted, and he had strong hopes that this question. which has been long discussed between China and Japan, would be settled in a way satisfactory to the

people of the United States. Senator Underwood made the additional observation that "any delegation or governmental instrumentality pines division, it was announced towhich tried right now to throw this question into a plenary session, and force somebody's hand, would be

LARGE TASK HAS BEEN CUT OUT FOR DAUGHERTY AND HIS STAFF

HE time of reckoning for the war profiteer is at hand. "Prosecution" of the war by Attorney General Daugherty is about to begin. It is a gigantic task, and the Attorney General expects the job to consume the next three years, during which the Department of Justice will be one of the busiest branches of the government.

Already extensive preparations are under way for delving into thousands of war-time contracts and acting on hundreds of claims against the government growing out of the war. Thorough investigation of these claims is promised by the department, and the inquiries into many are already under way.

And along with the running down of those who profiteered at the expense of the government during the war is the campaign to seek out and punish those who are profiteering today at the expense of the consuming public and thus inflicting unwarranted hardships and interfering with the processes of economic readjust-

It is partly because of this great volume of work facing the Attorney General in the federal courts the country that he was prompted to appeal to Congress to authorize the appointment of new federal judges to help clear up the crowded dockets.

Not the least among the worries of the Attorney General is the problem of prosecutions under the Volstead act. Although most of the load of investigation of suspected violations of the dry act has been lifted from the shoulders of the federal attorneys throughout the country by the prohibition enforcement bureau. the task of prosecution is in itself a gigantic one.

Events of the next few months are expected to determine whether the administration will be forced to announce a definite and more stringent policy to govern dealing with the ultra radicals, whose pernicious propaganda has been steadily increasing.

launched by the third internationale at Moscow to gain control of the trade and industrial unions throughout the world is meeting with marked success in so far as it relates to syndicalist unions in the United States has been sounded by the Attorney General.

The Attorney General, it is reported, spurred to action by reports of special agents of the Department of Justice, who have been keeping tab on suspected ultra radicals, is said to be preparing information to lay before his advisers, should events warrant, in s judgment, the determination of a strict policy with the stamping out of communism in the United States as its object. The administration, it is known, is opposed to severe measures in dealing with these radicals unless they so far abuse American' privileges of free speech that their presence

becomes an absolute menace.



ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY.

Heretofore Mr. Daugherty has pursued a policy of dealing with each case individually, although it was known in many instances that their activities were in unison.

Already Mr. Daugherty has found it necessary to ask Congress to give him more power to restrain these ultra radicals, many of whom, it has been discovered by agents of the government, are agents of the third internationale at Moscow. Two important recommendations by the Attorney General to Congress show how investigations of the departments have awakened him to the perils in the efforts of such malcontents if they are permitted to spread their propaganda in America unmolested. They are:

Legislation making criminal an attempt to commit a crime against

the United States. Legislation making it a criminal offense to send through the mails letters threatening injury to

life or property. Enactment of a measure along the lines suggested in the first recommendation would put a nowerful weapon in the hands of the government, a weapon the use of which it is believed will become necessary if communistic propaganda continues to make progress in the United States.

Safeguarding is the watchword of the department. In keeping with this agents of the department, both special and local, are scores of suspected radicals. Unless actual crime is committed. the only weapon of the government now is to deport these aliens found spreading communistic propaganda. Here the problem is complicated by discovery that many of the leaders of this movement now is to deport those aliens zens who are taking orders from Moscow as to their activities in the United States,

The President is known to have shown a personal interest in the problem of dealing with the ultra radicals, and investigations are said to be now under way which will result in the framing of some definite policy for dealing with them unless propaganda ceases. Some flagrant instances of propaganda in behalf of radicals convicted or facing trial in many states, seeking to set them up as martyrs before the nation and the world, have come to the attention of the Attorney General.

The disposition heretofore has been to deal as leniently with the

only one course will be left open, and this is the application of stern measures. Communist parties in this country, Mr. Daugherty has learned,

the Department of Justice has at-

tempted to take up each case in-

dividually, in fear that some in-

justice might result from a gen-

eral policy for dealing with the cases; but, it is pointed out, if

abuses of this leniency continue,

have united to more effectively carry on propaganda. He has also been convinced that their policy is to endeavor to gain control of the labor organizations through the control of the executive committees or other governing bodies. The Attorney General has also noted a noticeable effort on the part of various so-called defense societies to propagate and carry on agitation in behalf of the ultra radicals in the United States. States, in many instances, have

enacted laws defining and punishing criminal anarchy which reach American citizens as well as aliens, Mr. Daugherty has pointed out, whereas the government is still bound to follow a law which limits prosecutions in this respect to aliens alone. American citizens, fired by foreign propagandists, in some cases have been as guilty of spreading communistic propaganda as the foreign born. Figures obtained by the Department of Jusgandists of known radical tendencles arrived in the United States last year. The movements of these 427 have been carefully watched and the Department of Justice intimately informed of their activi-

These propagandists seem to have been well supplied with money, and the Attorney General has been informed that the amount of money spent in the United States by them in exploiting Americans and creating interest for movements and schemes entirely foreign to the interests of the American people has been considerable, although it cannot accurately be estimated.

Pardons for persons convicted under the espionage and other acts whose application took effect during the war are still a problem for the Attorney General. In dealing with them, as with the communist, he thus far is known to have taken up each case individually. Some still are to be acted upon.

In this connection the release of Eugene Debs, socialist leader, is known to be an experiment which the administration is carefully watching. While Debs is declared not to have pledged himself to follow any particular course in his activities since his release, it is known that he is aware of the course which the administra-tion expects him to follow. His future behavior and that of other prisoners released last Christmas. it is stated, may be large factors tion if it eventually does become necessary to agree on some definite policy toward dealing with communists.

TARIFF ACTION NOW TO BE ASKED HERE

Thousands of Manufacturers Expected to Assemble in City Next Week-Favor American Valuation Plan.

facturers of the United States, their part. or a goodly portion of that number, are expected to assemble in this city one week from tomorrow. librium of our economic nation, it to hold the biggest convention of the new year. They are coming to demand immediate action by Congress on the tariff. Their slogan is "Tariff

valuation plan.' Just how many of the 25,000 invitaions sent to manufacturers all over the country by the National Association of Manufacturers will be accepted by attendance in person is not fusion could be eliminated as much as known, but the association, made up of 6,000 manufacturing companies, has completed a referendum of its members, and the ballots received showed that 77.7 per cent of those voting are in favor of the American valuation plan.

The sessions of the convention will | day by Congress constantly talking tariff be held at the New Willard. The and giving us nothing. primary object will be to have the 25,000 manufacturers of the United States unite in a demand for a tariff bill—a tariff bill with American valuation incorporated, if possible.

chedules, or items of schedules. It some sort which will remove the exsting conditions of doubt and uncertainty and thereby stabilize business and restore the country to a normal prosperity.

are affecting the business of the en-

"American valuation now looms as he storm center of any tariff bill that is passed. It has been approved and disapproved by many members of Congress in their debates, and numerous organizations have sought to obtain referendums of their members to learn whether there was a complete demand for it or against it. Most of these referendums have pro- greatest extent pay the smallest duced indefinite results or confusing amount in duty. results, with the arguments for and against the American valuation plan be easier to administer within the inabout balancing.

"Tariff," according to Mr. Edgerton, "has been worrying the exporters and the importers of the country for in more than one hundred different more than a year. The manufacturers are in a quandary because of imported into the United States. the uncertainties, and this dilemma is reflected all the way through business. The doubt and perplexity are causing uneasiness which should be relieved in order to allow business to the American workman an oppor to proceed on its road to recovery

as it now is doing very promisingly. "I.am an optimist. I believe that we long ago passed the peak of our

WENTY-FIVE thousand manu- islative forces of our country to do

"One of the quickest and most effective means of restoring the equiseems to me, would be for Congress to take up the matter of the tariff and dispose of it at once. We hear arguments that there is so much conaction at once, and the American fusion regarding the duties and manner of administering our tariff that we had best wait. That certainly impresses me as one of the most convincing reasons why it should be taken up at once, so that the conpossible, and the whole problem brought down to as simple a basis as possible.

"We should dispose of it at once. no matter what kind of a bill we get. Every one will not be completely satisfied nor completely dissatisfied. But every one, certainly, is completely dissatisfied, disturbed and confused to-

"We believe that the basis of the tariff should be upon the value of goods in the United States and not their value in the country of origin. but a tariff bill of some kind, by all This request represents the desire of a large number of manufacturers. We The convention will not seek par- believe in American valuation beicipation in the framing of any kind cause it will prevent undervaluation of a bill. It insists that it is non- for the reason that the value will be partisan, non-political, and will not determined by the United States govonsider any particular tariff bill, or ernment in this country, where we have jurisdiction to subpoena witemphasizes that its sole purpose is to nesses to get at all the facts. It will arge on Congress the necessity for result in securing more revenue from the enactment of tariff legislation of low-priced countries, because the American value will be the same for any article, regardless of the country from which it is imported into the United States.

"The American valuation plan will make it possible to treat all foreign countries alike, by imposing the same "Tariff and the American valuation duty upon the same article, regardless plan have become probably the two of the country from which it comes, most engaging and important sub- in accordance with our treaty obliects in our economic problems that gations. This plan will make it unnecessary for this government to tire country." John E. Edgerton, pres- carry on foreign requisition in an aldent of the National Association of most fruitless attempt to secure for-Manufacturers, explained last even- eign values for the purpose of admin-

> "The American valuation plan meet the difficulties now confronting this country in imposing ad valorem duties, due to depreciation of foreign currency. Under the present law, the greater the depreciation the less the duty, so that those countries whose currency has depreciated to the

> "The American valuation tent and meaning of the law. Under this plan, we only have to have the wholesale value in one country. Under the present law, we have to attempt to be familiar with the wholesale values countries from which articles may be

"The American valuation plan will make it possible to get adequate protective tariff at this time against ruinous foreign competition, giving tunity to earn a living.

"It is, of course, easier to secure the American wholesale value of any commodity than it is to secure the industrial and business troubles, wholesale value in the various forthanks to the sanity and sobriety of eign countries as required under the both employers and employes. In- existing law. Unless the American dustry has done its part by applying valuation plan be adopted, the presitself definitely, determinedly, to the ent chaotic condition will continue work. It is now the duty of the leg- indefinitely."

Permanent Program for Agriculture Chief Purpose of Conference Here

TABILIZATION of farm-crop

prices, determination of a national policy regarding agriculture as the great basic industry and its relation to all other of the republicans over their outlook. industry, so that the food supply o Don't take too much stock in that the country will be based upon well co-ordinated economic principlesthat is the big idea behind the con The politicians find it salutary and ference of more than 300 picked leaders from all parts of the country gathering here tomorrow.

There seems to have been a pretty

general misconception regarding this the leaders deny the fact that there are troubles in the situation in Con- great conference on agriculture gress which throw an influence over called by Secretary Henry C. Wallace at the direction of President Harding party prospects, but the vexations are not admitted to be vital. They will It is not to consider measures to tide have to be dealt with and there is no over the present emergency, nor for lack of courage for the undertaking the consideration of legislation to give temporary relief. While many and no real despair of successfully nen of many minds-some known faddists, many with pet schemes, a fev radical theorists-have been invited Democratic politicians realize that to join in the conference, so that the they have weaknesses of their own united minds of those most deeply one of them being that the party has interested in the future welfare of not yet reorganized after the crushing the agricultural industry may con sider all sorts of proposals and wincrats lay claim to maintaining a solid now out what is really best and helpfront. They have their factions, programs will not result. mainly traceable to presidential aspirations and to the friction between

The inner council, co-operating with

secretary Wallace on preparations for this conference, know pretty well here for the conference with an en- product do we want to have homethe mind of the people throughout tirely erroneous idea of its purpose, grown in the future-10 per cent, 40 the country and the economics of the Most of those that are gathered in per cent, 60 per cent, or 100 per cent? present situation and the principles the hotels look upon this conference, protection through an assured dopears, he will find rivals springing up mestic food supply. While every be given an opportunity to present ts views, it can safely be predicted that the mind of the conference will Wallace are looking far into the fuconference will in all likelihood de- all time. They see that the agriculcide to work for: Better knowledge of foreign mar-

Corps area, Fort Crook, Neb., and More knowledge regarding home state in the Union for a big conferassigned to command of the Philipproduction and consumption. More economic delivery of farm fellow outside of Washington, when products to consumers. This knowledge would be a basis of any great department calling an

piece of machinery, which might affect the world very seriously."

When the foreign debt funding bill comes up for consideration in the companies of the country, could be a basis of any great department calling an for real crop adjustment, tending to entire industry into conference, jumps stabilize prices where there has been at once to the conclusion that legisvery unconomic price fluctuation. In this way the farm producer, representation in the commander in the 7th Corps area has yet been assigned.

This knowledge would be a basis of any great department calling an for real crop adjustment, tending to entire industry into conference, jumps stabilize prices where there has been very unconomic price fluctuation. In this way the farm producer, representation in the commander in the 7th Corps area has yet been assigned.

FARMING GREATEST OF INDUSTRIES

The magnitude of interests involved in the agricultural conference opening here tomorrow, with more than 300 leaders from all parts of the country invited by Secretary Henry C. Wallace by direction of President Harding, is shown by the following statistics:

Agriculture throughout the world is a basic industry with respect to food, feed and raw materials. Approximately seventeen hundred million people are dependent upon agriculture for food, of which one hundred and eight million live in the United States. The number of people employed in agriculture is greater than in any other industry. The value of agricultural land, live stock and equipment is greater than the capital investment of any other industry and is equivalent to many other industries combined.

In the United States one-third of the entire population live on farms, and about sixteen million men are employed on farms. The value of farm lands, buildings, live stock and other equipment on farms in the United States is in excess of eighty billion dollars. The annual value of agricultural production in the United States ranges from sixteen billion to twenty-four billion dollars gross, or from ten to sixteen billion dollars net, depending on the amount of duplication involved in feeding crops to live stock.

reasonable and dependable return for his labors and return on his invested ness enterprise.

It appears that many have come already been done or is being done. President Harding and Secretary tural bloc is getting results on emergency legislation; they see that there is no need to bring leaders from every ence on such matters. Naturally, the

he thinks of the National Capital and

consider the question of fundamental capital, just the same as in any busi- policy; just how much special attention does agriculture deserve as baldustries; what proportion of our food

that must be followed for safe and as an effort to build up remedies for of this foodstuff, what are we going sane agriculture and for national the existing emergency. The farm to do about establishing a standard hureau program announced is prac- of living en the farms so that peo tically all concerned with legislation ple will be willing to atay there and duction? the agricultural conference conference. Theodore H. Price has is going to be asked. If life on the farm is going to be made so satisbe focused principally upon three re-forms, or improvements, which the make it commercially profitable for farm who know how to produce with reau as "the true socialism." It can conomic efficiency the food this na- pretty safely be said right now that tion needs, it will be shown that governmental crop insurance hasn't modern houses with modern con- a ghost of a chance of being estab veniences will have to be provided; lished as a result of the gathering the farmer's family must have automobiles; good roads, not only to get however, recognize that the principle his crops to market, but to get his of crop insurance is good and feasand women's meetings and shopping for real crop adjustment, tending to entire industry into conference, jumps trips; and the farmer must be placed They have made investigations and in such a position that he can give now have agents out getting such his children a college education.

There is where the particular interest of farm women in this conference comes in, and why so many

ticipate. The women are especially interested in having a standard of living maintained paralleling that they could enjoy in the city or town and in affording educational advantages for the farmer's family equa to that of the manufacturer's family or the merchant's family.

To carry forward as a national polcy that which will place the farmer on this plane of high standard of living, balanced with what he could have by expenditure of the same energy if he quit the farm and went to live and work in the city, will require besides a labor return an interest return which will make farm business perate post-war conditions, the insafe investment. The best statistics to date show that the farm business as a whole paid less than 31/2 per cent over a period of years.

The Department of Agriculture has just completed a survey, based on an anlysis of the census returns, which shows that the rented farms owned by non-resident owners pay the

Secretary Wallace invited to join in the conference people representing every shade of thought regarding agricultural policy. He knows that of people, each with his own pet scheme or hobby, whom he has asked to sit on the inside and make their various proposals. He did this so that every well-thought-out proposal can be considered by a group of able men and all that is good considered for the stability of the industry.

For example, crop insurance is going to be discussed at length in the written an open letter to Secretary Wallace, urging that the government here. The agricultural economists sured by independent companies

The proposal for government crop insurance will throw open the whole (Continued on Third Page.)

Fisheries Bureau Contributes To Rehabilitation of Europe

The United States bureau of fisheries is participating in the rehabilitation of Europe. During the long lands government, according to Dr. years of recent warfare and of desland waters of central Europe were practically stripped of edible fish. Every fish, game or otherwise, that when European conditions shall have would take fly or bait, or could be improved. Demands from both sides snared or trapped in any manner. legal or illegal, went into the frying salmonoid fishes. Europe wants lake pan, irrespective of size. Except in trout, rainbow trout and eastern some of the larger and deeper lakes brook trout, while the United States and rivers, there remained not even a nucleus of edible aquatic life.

To await the natural increase of brown trout. such a meager stock would take too Therefore appeals for assistance have fished by expert anglers for centuries. come to the bureau of fisheries here from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France, particularly the eastern part, and the bureau, as a matter of supply. The war and post-war ecoto the best of its ability.

ment of eggs of the American take tion and consumption. trout (salvelinus christivomer) has gone to Switzerland. This fish grows to a large size in extensive waters like the great lakes, and has thrived and become a favorite in the leep Heavy Shipments Between Canada lakes of the Alps.

Yesterday a cablegram arrived from Holland asking for eggs of the spite of the fact that the Rhine, which empties through Holland, has been a commercial and industrial the Atlantic salmon could ascend the river up to the foothills of the Alps. They have been almost exterminated, however, and the Dutch authorities are now desirous of trying out the larger and more valuable Pacific

Needless to say, the bureau will do the best it can for the Nether-Hugh M. Smith, commissioner of fisheries. This assistance will be reciprocated in due time, Dr. Smitl states, through exchanges of eggs of the Atlantic are usually for is glad to get such fine game and

European countries have always long, while fish cultural stations lack been famous for the skill with which material with which to propagate. they conserved the fish life in waters Not only do Europeans look on their fishes as means for sport, but also as a very important source of food international courtesy, has responded nomic hardships, however, almost completely destroyed the carefully During the past week a consign-imaintained balance between produc-

ATLANTIC COAST TRADE.

and United States. Atlantic Canada ranked third on the

basis of foreign trade with the United Chinook salmon, a Pacific genus. In States for the first ten months of 1921, according to a report just issued by the Department of Commerce. During that period this region accounted for enough care was exercised so that 14 per cent of our total imports and exports. Nearly all of our waterborne commerce with Atlantic Canada has its United States origin or destination on the great lakes. For the ten months covered American ships carried \$1 per cent of the imports and 61 per cent of the exports.